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ACADEMY—S-Country Circus.

BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The Lion Tamer.

BLIOU THEATRE-S:15-The City Directory.

CASINO-8:15-Nanon.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Nancy and Company. EDEN MUSEE-WAY Tableaus.
GARDEN THEATRE-8-La Cigale.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Natural Gas.
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HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8-20-A Trip

to Chinatown.

ROSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Squire Kate.
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Alleria Rusticana.

NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15-You Youson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-Evangeline.

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STAR THEATRE-8:15-Miss Helyett.

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Postage prepaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday paper for mail subscribors in New-York City and on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly to foreign countries, in which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribors. Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter.

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ddress all correspondence simply "The Tribune," Nework.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune and
diers for requifir delivered the daily japer will be redived at the following branch offices in New-York:

153 th-ave., corner the six in the s

IN OTHER CITIES. rooklyn Advertising Agency, 397 Fulton-st., op. City Washington-No. 1,322 F-st.

New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE PREELEY

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The prevalence of influenza has led to the abandonment of the plan for a public procession in London on the arrival there of the Duke of Clarence's body. ____ A large number of persons were drowned, and many others were crushed to death, by the collapse of a bridge over the River tombed for six hours in a burning mine in Scotland, but were rescued. —— Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The Senate: The La Abra claim was considered. == The House: The bill relating to public building was read and explained.

Domestic .- The President denied himself to all visitors and worked on his Chilian message to Congress; naval preparations continued. = Senator after a lively debate it was defeated by a party vote. --- The American Woman Suffrage Association began its annual sessions at Washington. Six men were killed by an explosion of a powder mill at Central City, W. Va. - Professor Joseph Lovering, of Harvard, is dead.

City and Suburban.-The New Year's ball at Madison Square Garden was a brilliant success. The Typothetae celebrated the one-hundredand-eighty-sixth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth with a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick Searvant, G. H. Chapman's nurse, was placed on trial in Brooklyn for shooting Mrs. Chapman. Henry G. Dowd, who is known as the ler's throat. - The directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad passed a resolution requesting an extra meeting of the Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association. - The Rev. L. C. Barney, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Chapel, asked to resign; he is charged with holding unorthodox views. — Stocks were more active, but at the expense of values; the closing was unsettled on news of the action of the Missouri Pacific directors

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Warmer at first, with rain, changing to snow; colder and clearing at night. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 30; average, 37 1-4.

Dr. Crosby's church has failed in at least one effort to secure a successor to the able and lamented minister who served it so many years. No formal call was extended to Dr. George T. Purves, of Pittsburg, but he was invited to consider one and declined. Dr. Purves is regarded as one of the strongest among the younger men in the Presbyterian body, and if he had consented to cone to New-York he would have proved a valuable acquisition to the local ministerial ranks. The large place which Dr. Crosby occupied in this community cannot be filled; but the choice of a pastor by the Fourth Avenue Church is a matter of wide public interest.

"Fighting Joe" Aspinall, the Republican Senator from Brooklyn, justified his sobriquet by the plucky stand which he made last night against Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan. It is a wonder that the domineoring majority did not pillory him as they did Senators Saxton, Erwin and O'Connor last week. The fact is, Mr. Aspinall's resolution offered the Democrats a comfortable way out of the embarrassment resulting from their ill-considered action. But they were not wise enough to "take occasion by the hand." The Brooklyn Senator's conduct, however, serves notice upon them that the Republican minority are not to be browbeaten and bulldozed with impunity.

The Commission which is responsible for the new method of execution in this State has, by equest, made a supplementary report to the Legislature on the question of allowing newspaper reporters to witness executions. It adseres to its original position, that this would be unwise. In view of the attitude of the press and of Governor Flower's strong recommendation, it is not likely that the Legislature will be guided by this report. The demand for the repeal of that part of the law which excludes reporters from and forbids the publication of accounts of electrical executions is too strong to

taking the course they should have chosen in tacked. the beginning. The bill which they have agreed to offer to the Legislature provides for the submission of the question of consolidation to a hostile operations on that coast. While differpopular vote. That is the way, and the only ently used last year, they are torpedo-catchers way we can conceive of, to find out what public sentiment on the matter is. If Brooklyn, Staten launches. They are capable of making 18 or Island, Long Island City, etc., vote in favor 19 knots when in the best condition, have double of coalescence with the big city on Manhattan screws for manoeuvring with rapidity, are each Island, that will settle the question, and nothing armed with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns and but formal legislative action will then be required.

Ex-" Premier" Mills has returned from Texas, and judging by sundry remarks of Texan newspapers regarding the defeated candidate for the Speakership, he could not have had a pleasant visit among his constituents. Some of the Texas editors have been talking about Mills in a way that must make his ears tingle. Mr. Mills thinks it wise to postpone action and agitation on free coinage, and to magnify the attacks which Mr. Springer is going to make upon the tariff. A good many Texas people do not agree with him, and they find fault with him vigorously. If the Sage of Corsicana were accustomed to use the expressive language of William McGlory, he would probably say that he was "getting it in the neck."

PEACE.

One trouble about war is that in only rare instances do the people who have to pay the cost of it have any idea what it is about until it is all over, and then they see that not only nothing has been gained by it, but that it might have been easily avoided. The course of the stock market indicates that capital, which is the most sensitive as well as the most important factor in the relations of States, has taken a sudden alarm over the possibility of a rupture with Chili. That its sensitiveness is without sense is plain enough to any one who considers for a moment that the stocks which went off in the market most positively were those of the transcontinental railroad companies which in the ordinary course of events amazing blunder, a blunder as stupid as it was would most profit by a war which would bring | to them the increased traffic arising from a war with one of the Pacific Coast republics. Still the simple circumstance that the market has been affected by rumors of a disturbance of our peaceful relations with a sister South American republic is in itself sufficient to direct general attention to the situation in that regard. It means that in the minds of men there is such a possibility of strained relations resulting in open war that it has to be taken into account in the calculations of men who mean to take no risks in their investments. We see no reason, notwithstanding the fluctua-

tions in the stock market, why there should be a war. The traditions of THE TRIBUNE are peace-loving. To any one who knows them it is unnecessary to say that they are not cowardly. Its instincts are for peace; for peace in just as broad a sense as it was ever advocated by Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone, but not in the sense in which the prepossessions of these gentlemen for a quiet life as described by Kinglake hindered them from standing up in support of a great cause. Our view is that the relations between nations, great or small, are and ought to be the same as between gentlemen. And gentleman is a term that should be considered as meaning comething between nations, as well as between individuals, when they find themselves losing their temper. Among gentlemen quite a new rule has arisen in the last thirty years. Thirty years ago or more it was considered the proper mark of a gentleman to rise up upon a point of Kura, at Tiflis. = A hundred men were en- difference and signify a willingness to settle the question in what was called the "field of honor," from which one person was taken dead to a home that could never be restored and made good, and the other went away with a conscience that could never afterward be free from remorse. That is all there was to the field of honor; all there was to that method of settling differences of opin-

ion. There was a time when that sort of thing was reduced once for all to the "ad absurdum." Aspinall, at Albany, offered a resolution discharg- It was when Congressman Potter, of Wisconthe cases of Senators Saxton, Erwin and O'Connor: then seen the folly of duelling, to sit in front of ways been conceded for the protection of their hasty but impartial glance at both. him on a bench and conclude the matter in dispute with bowie-knives.

Between this country and Chili there is no question whatever except such as can be settled by two gentlemen sitting at a table. And the gentleman sitting at one side of it need say nothing except, when the other gentleman has told his story, simply to ask: "Well, all this being said, what do you think would be your due as a gentleman? Here are differences of view; to settle them should you say that on the whole we owe you an apology or do you owe us one?" Then what? Well, there is this to be taken into account: that a well-bred gentleman with a sense of honor that stands alone and does not need to have tributes paid to it by anybody can afford to submit to slights or disrespect from anybody who is angry, but who cannot strike successfully from the shoulder or ring the bell with a pistol. And between nations, what? Nothing but this: that a nation really great does not permit itself to lose its temper-but waits. It does not like to be jostled in the procession or insulted on its way, but it does not let itself into a quarrel upon mere pretexts. The main quality; the staying quality of a great nation, is that it is not easily disturbed in its temper; that it stands for peace.

The next quality-always second; always subordinate-is, that when it is pushed beyond endurance, it fights.

CHILIAN TORPEDO WARFARE. The prospect of naval operations in Chilian waters tends to revive interest in the experiments in torpedo warfare conducted last year on the nitrate coast. An American fleet sent into Southern waters will be exposed to assaults from torpedo craft similar to those witnessed at Caldera | The place for serfs to assemble is indisputably Bay and Iquique harbor. At first sight the at the stronghold of their lord and master. The menace is a serious one, since the Balmacedist one man who rules Tammany with an iron hand flotilla was successful in sinking the Blanco, the flagship of the Chilian Navy. It will be so natu- penalty of disobedience, and victory as the reral to attach undue importance to that event that a brief recital of the circumstances will be

timely. The Blanco was taken by surprise when the officers were on shore at a dinner party. She lay at anchor in Caldera Bay, without having a search-light in use nor a patrol launch manned and in readiness to give the alarm. The Balmacedist torpedo-catchers Condell and Lynch, commanded by two daredevils, entered the bay on a dark night and crept up noiselessly toward the ship, prepared to attack her on opposite sides. At the distance of one hundred yards two torpedoes were discharged from the Condell without effect. The presence of the enemy was discovered, and a broadside discharged at the Condell, which went ahead at full speed. Meanwhile the Lynch, which had approached within pistol range, discharged a torpedo amidships and the Blanco sank within three minutes, carrying down with her all her crew. The destruction of the hard to swallow; he gets small credit for having ship could not have been accomplished if all any beliefs or opinions worth the name. But if precautions had not been neglected by her officers. the nomination of anybody else means loss of The best evidence of this is the lack of success in subsequent operations, when the Condell en- party will consider the matter. tered Iquique harbor and sought in vain for an opportunity for destroying the Cochrane and the might not have a congenial climate for Governor Huascar. When the insurgent fleet approached Hill's aspirations. Probably he is right. And Valparaiso at the close of the war there were it may be doubted whether any other place will at least four torpedo-boats in the harbor, but a

The Condell and Lynch will be available for designed for beating off an attack from torpedafive Whitehead torpedo-tubes, and are provided with strong search-lights. While they are apparently formidable boats for offensive operations, they can easily be overtaken by vessels of high speed, and a single shot would suffice to send one to the bottom. Mr. Hervey, the correspondent of "The London Times," who made three cruises with them, describes them as boxes of delicate machinery which is in imminent danger of breaking down. "Should a single missile," he remarks, "hit one of the five torpedoes which with their tubes take up considerable space on deck, the vessel would at once be hoisted with its own petard."

Throughout the last West Coast war there were three regular torpedo-launches at Valparaiso, but no use was made of them, apparently because they were not fit for cruising along the nitrate coast with the Imperial. The Aldea and her two mates are small craft flush with the water and having high speed. These launches would be more dangerous antagonists owing to the difficulty of sighting and hitting them, especially at night. The utility of craft of this kind in naval warfare is still to be demonstrated; but it is not probable that with its full equipment of powerful search-lights and with due diligence on the part of commanding officers the fleet would be exposed to serious danger from them.

GAG METHODS IN THE STATE SENATE. It must have occurred to the Democrats of the Senate before this that in rushing through the Enumeration bill as they did they committed an big. They have succeeded at the very threshold of the session in discrediting their motives; in convincing the candid members of both parties that they are simply partisans of the most unscrupulous type. The Enumeration bill is concededly one of the most important of the general measures of the session. It vitally concerns al the people of every section of the State. Nevertheless it was forced to a passage the day it was presented without giving the minority members of the body any opportunity, however slight, of examining it. Nor did this fraud-made majority content itself with the perpetration of this unparalleled outrage upon Republican Senators. Several of these Republicans naturally refused to vote upon a measure of which they knew nothing, and simply because they refused they were placed in contempt and their names were erased from the roll. There cannot be any difference of opinion among reputable citizens, be they Republicans or be they Democrats, in regard to the nature of this transaction. Democrats of the Senate disgraced themselves. made it plain as day that they cannot be trusted with the grave business of lawmaking, that they can only be trusted to use their power for party aggrandizement in utter disregard of the methods which ought to prevail in deliberative bodies. Senator Saxton, one of the Republican Sen-

ators who have been placed in contempt, in the interview with him which THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday vividly portrayed the crime against the people, against reputable legislative methods, against the minority, which was committed by the majority. He directed attention to the significant fact that thus far only six of the fifty four rules which have hitherto regulated the proceedings of the Senate have been adopted. Why have the others not been adopted? Why, for the first time in its history, has the previous question been recognized in the Senate? For partisanship pure and simple; in order to give the Democrats a mean and cowardly advantage to which they are not entitled over the minority. "The Democratic Senators," says Mr. Saxton, "have refused to give the minority the rules which have alwhich will emble them to carry out most effectively their arbitrary proceedings." In other words, these Democratic Senators-including the three who were defeated by the people-are displaying the same respect for honest dealings as is shown by the thimble-riggers, the dealers in green goods, and the agitators of loaded dice. For it must be remembered, as Mr. Saxton points out, that if the ordinary Senate rules had been, as they ought to have been, in force when the Enumeration bill came up for consideration, any Republican Senator could have prevented its con-

sideration until it had been printed. It is to the credit of leading Democratic journals in the State that they have dissented from the action of the Democratic Senators in this matter. It is impossible, however, to believe that any person, not a knave or a fool, could countenance so wanton an insult to lawmakers and lawmaking. We trust that the Senators who were signalled out for punishment will decline to purge themselves of the contempt in which they were placed. In the circumstances the contempt is in the nature of an honor.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

There would be exceptional fitness in summoning the Democratic party of the United States to meet in National convention at New-York. This city makes that party possible, has kept it alive, feeds it, and enables State to furnish it more electoral votes than any other State can cast, and more than any two Democratic States, has supplied and with leadership, brains and management for the only victories it has won in thirty years. the people of the country." now offers the Democratic party defeat as the ward of submission to his wishes, and if he resembles that other personage who once offered all the kingdoms of this world when he did not first of November to detect the resemblance.

Senator Brice is quoted as saying that he thinks situation, and has shown that one man carries the electoral vote of New-York in his vest-pocket. This is truly political sagacity of the rainbowchasing variety. Yet Mr. Brice presumably has somewhat the same understanding of the situation that other Democratic leaders have. For to them a heavy load to carry; his relations with Tammany and its despotism and its frauds are New-York the very hungry and very thirsty But grip spares nor youth nor valor.

It appears to Mr. Brice that far-off St. Paul be satisfactory to him, where the people of the

seem to be a sort of necessity for sending the convention to the West. If Governor Hill were not so much in the habit of disregarding all sorts of political rules and all appearances in serving his personal ambition, it might be anticipated that at his request the coevention would be called to meet in some Western city. But one cannot reason about Hill as he would reason about any other politician as yet known to the modern world.

New-York would fairly deluge the convention with shouters for Hill. It would exhibit to admiring delegates the spectacle of a vast Demoeratic army, absolutely undisturbed by any thrught of public questions or National problems, and interested only in getting access to the public crib. Sometimes it does a man good to look at himself in a glass. He then has revealed to him what sort of a person he really is, and the disclosure occasionally inspires him to try to be a more decent man. If the Democracy of other States should come to know exactly what Tammany Democracy really is, what Hillism means, and what are the motives inspiring the army of voters here to which the party owes its only chance of National success, it is conceivable that some of the more sincere Democratic leaders might get disgusted enough to quit the concern forever. But Hill is not a man to care a rush for the looks of things. Success is all that he cares for, and he has an abiding belief that Democracy will fall down and worship any man, though he were a red-handed criminal, who could give it success. Perhaps he knows his own party.

ITALY AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

There are two European nations whose official participation in the Columbian Fair is especially desirable-Italy and Spain. The event to be celebrated is peculiarly theirs, and it will be keenly disappointing to our people if either of them fails to manifest interest in it. Spain's cooperation is assured, but Italy's continues doubt-

The attitude of Italy has been explained as an almost necessary result of her long-standing rule resign. against officially recognizing exhibitions of this sort, but it is difficult to convince Americans that the rule might not in this case very properly be broken, or that it would not but for the miserable affair which led to Baron Fava's withdrawal from Washington. They are unanimous in desiring to see that matter adjusted and Italy represented at Chicago in 1892.

The King of Italy and his Minister are said to have been much pleased at the tone of President Harrison's Morsage, in its allusion to the New-Orleans riot. If, then, they appreciate the fact that there was no insult to their great nation in that affair; that the issue it creates is one of law merely and not of international comity. would it not be the part of wise statesmanship at Rome and Washington to return Baron Fava and Mr. Porter simultaneously to their posts?

That would surely and promptly lead to good results. It would enable us to dispose of the New-Orleans affair at once-and it never can be disposed of so long as Italy leaves us without any one to confer with as her representative. And it might lead also to arrangements in connection with the Columbian Fair of especial advantage to Spain and Italy. We are confident that the Marquis di Rudini, if he correctly understood the temper of the American people and their Government, would make haste to renew the relations so unfortunately broken off.

TWO ORIGINAL IDEAS.

We scarcely know which is of the greatest public importance. As we gaze at the Washington dispatch it seems as if that was of the greatest interest, and that we should speak of it to the exclusion of the other. Then as we turn our eyes to the lowa telegram its magnitude becomes apparent, and we seem to see that our duty lies in calling more forcible attention to that while we ignore the first. It is an embarrassment of riches which is exasperating. There is one, and only one, way out of the difficulty-to take a

spatch tells of a renarkable old gentleman at Ottamwa named John B. Wickham, who, unfortunately, has just passed away while suffering from the grip. He should have died hereafter: however, his death was not so much of a surprise to his friends as it would have been had it occurred in, say, 1789, or 1776, or thereabouts, for the accounts say that he was one hunired and twenty years old. Of course he attended Washington's inauguration in this city. But here is the important point about the old gentleman. Quoth the dispatch: "For the past year he had steadily refused to wear trousers. The venerable Mr. Wickham appears to have had original ideas. But what must be the emotions of those excellent ladies who last summer at Indianapolis, and again at Chantauqua, passed resolutions declaring that trousers were the only rational dress, and predicted that they would soon be worn by women? Here is a person entitled by nature and by custom to trousers who boldly renounced them. John B. Wickham could wear trousers without resolutions, without conventions, without societies for their promotion, without even writing to the newspapers and saying that he was going to do it, still he casts them from him. the accomplished woman dress-reformer this must come like the renunciation by a sovereign of his throne. "Alas," these re-formers must say, "here we almost need an amendment to the Constitution to be eign of his throne. "Ains," these reformers must say, "here we almost need
an amendment to the Constitution to be
able to wear them, yet here is a person who attracts
attention by not wearing them." But, perhaps,
attention and ald that sympathy, wealth, skill and
science could suggest, shows how slight the advance
is that has been made in the healing art. we have said too much about Mr. Wickham's unique idea. On the whole, we are inclined to think that we have done wrong to relegate the Washington dispatch to second place. This item from the Capital refers to the bill in-

it with Presidential candidates ever since 1860, troduced in the House by Mr. Newberry, of Illinois, having for its object " an improvement in spelling by To tell the truth, we do not know which we ought to have considered first, the original idea of Mr. Wickham, or the ingenious bill of Mr. Newberry. Mr. Newberry's plan, stripped of its details, seems to be to stand the people of this country up and spell 'em down His bill proposes the establishment in New-York, Washington and Chicago of spelling schools of great size, with one hundred smaller ones scattered throughout the country, and a giant, Jumbo own a foot of it, the Democrats have until the like one, with (we suppose) molasses candy and recitations, at the World's Fair. There seems to be something in this scheme, and we presume that well of Mr. Cleveland, but that recent events in the late Mr. Wickham, as a practical reformer of New-York have put an entirely new face on the an advanced type, would have approved of it. We can assure the promoters of the bill that New York will do what she can to make her particular school a success. We can hold it in Madison Square Garden every Friday night during the winter. A couple of prominent citizens can "choose sides" and we will all "spell down." We can have recitations and dialogues, too. Mr. Depew. others are sapidly coming to the conclusion that for instance, can recite "You'd Scarce Expect One if Hill says "Stand and deliver" they will have of My Age." while Mr. Cleveland, for example, to turn their pockets inside out at once. Hill's can follow with "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star." speeches disgust them; his shameless acts appear New-York pledges herself to make her spelling school a great success.

But in welcoming the new idea of National spelling schools, the country will still feel a pang of regret that so original and courageous a reformer as the late John B. Wickham cannot be here to indorse this upward and onward move.

The action of the Chilian authorities in deciding that the political refugees now on the Yorktown could not be transferred to a merchant steamer without their incurring risk of capture The men who are actively engaged in pro-at least four torpedo-boats in the harbor, but a be satisfactory to him, where the people of the at an intermediate port was evidently meant as noting the project of consolidating New-York, sharp lookout was kept day and night, and the rural districts are likely to gather in great num-intimation that the American cruiser at an intermediate port was evidently meant as

Brooklyn and the adjacent territory are now iron-clads, cruisers and transports were not at- ber and influence the surrounding opinion and was not wanted in Valparaiso harbor. The refan Eastern man is to be nominated, there would for the isthmus or for Montevideo on an English or German steamer. It is not probable that the Chilian Government would have taken them from such a steamer under existing circumstances. The menace was designed to compel the Yorktown to earry the refugees to a neutral port. The incident is not a creditable one, and will not tend to excite sympathy for Chili in Europe. Americans can derive satisfaction from the reflection that their naval and diplomatic services in Chili have been befriending and protecting political refugees in

National dishonor is dear at any price.

response to the instincts of humanity.

A second course of free popular lectures for this season was begun last evening in seven or eight of the public school buildings. The Board of Education is to be commended for the intelligent interest which it has displayed in this matter. The lectures are given by well-known men on interesting topics; and are well calculated to attract and instruct large audiences. The lectures during the fall and early winter were attended by thousands, and the present course bids fair to be equally popular. It must be gratifying to all right-thinking people to see the public school buildings put to such good uses during the evening hours.

It is to be hoped that all through this session Republican law-makers at Albany will resolutely decline to vote for or against bills which they have not been permitted to examine.

Mr. Henry G. Marquand has put the people of this city under renewed obligations to him by his generous gift of \$50,000 to the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Marquand is one of the wise men who build their monuments in an unostentatious way while they are still alive. Would that there were more of them! The public would be benefited in more ways than one, and the Surrogate would have less of his time taken up with will contests and the unpleasant revelations that commonly accompany them.

Osborne, Walker and Nichols continue to insult the will of the majority by holding fast to the seats in the Senate to which they were never elected. If they were square men; they would

upon Minister Egan. We fail to see the pertinency of its reasoning. The issue between the United States and Chili is the assault made by the Valparaiso mob upon the Baltimore's men. not aware that anybody has suspected the American Minister of instigating that assault. He was in Santiago at the time looking after the political refugees sheltered under his roof. Why an American journal should constructively hold him responsible for a cowardly and apparently preconcerted attack upon the sailors of an American manof-war, we are at a loss to understand.

Now that the labor organizations have declared against "Factotum" Peck, who is said to have replaced in Senator Hill's personal service the late Judge Muller, Governor Flower will no doubt cleverly discover a timely opportunity to promote him.

PERSONAL.

The late Judge Ruger was not only a Democrat but he was a Tammany Democrat also. He helped nomate John Kelly for Governor in 1879 to run against icus Robinson.

the following letter to an Italian journalist: "I have, my dear sir, nothing to write worthy of publication in of agriculture, in which I am only an amateur. I should like to express the wish that more attention be paid to it in Italy. What a source of wealth that would be for us! Fewer musicians, fewer lawyers, fewer doctors and more farmers—that is what I wish for any country." the 'Genova-Iberia.' However, as you have spoken

Of Dr. Rowditch, who died last week, "The Boston Transcript" says: "The oldest physician in Boston, one of the most distinguished in his profession through out the country, a philanthropist in the highest sense, a man in warm and active sympathy with every move-ment that seemed to be for the elevation of Ms kind-these are the terms that characterize the late Henry Ingersoll Bowditch."

Miss Auguste Inuje, the daughter of the forme Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now a pupil of the famous Augusta School in Berlin, supported formerly by the late Empress Augusta. The young woman was recently converted to Christlantty and has come to Europe to complete her education. Her sister and other relatives are still fuddhists.

Father Edmund Didier, for twenty-one years pasor of St. Vincent's Catholic Church in Baltimore, has resigned his charge. He seeks relief from the arduous labors in which he has been long engaged.

The late Prince Lucian Bonaparte, who died in England a few weeks ago, left to the country of his adop tion his famous cabinet of chemical elements. of the specimens are exceedingly valuable. Among them are gold, platinum, iridium and germanium, which is worth sixty times as much as gold. The Prince's collection was one of the most perfect in ex-

by carving curious cane heads on gnarled sticks which he found in his rambles in the woods. A few years later, while in the service of a New-York silk mer-chant, he slept in the store of his employer, and dur-ing his lei-sure hourse devoted himself to making small statues. The merchant, discovering his bust of Byron one day, was so pleased at the evidence of Rogers's genius that he offered to lend him money enough to go to Italy and study art. This was his first real start in life.

The Sultan of Turkey, through the Grand Vizler, recently began a suit for libel against "La Rana," a comical paper of Bologna, Italy, for publishing carcatures of His Majesty. The Sultan won the sult, and he editors of the paper were sentenced to three days mprisonment and to the payment of a fine of \$75.

YOU MUST NOT EXPECT THE IMPOSSIBLE. From The Boston Herald.

COSTING A THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY.

From The Detroit Tribune.

The Democratic idea of economy in the House seems to be an all-day debate over the expenditure of 15 cents.

___ CONDEMNED BY THEIR OWN PARTY PRESS.

From The Emfalo Courier (Dem.)

Democrats who have for two years denounced Reedism cannot justify the parliamentary highhandedness that now prevails in the State Senate. No matter what may have been the conduct of Republican State Senators in former years, important public measures ought not to be forced through the Senate without giving the minority a reasonable opportunity for debate.

This action of the Democratic majority was directly contrary to the principles for which the Democratic minority of the last House of Representatives at Washinston stubbornly contended. Having sympathized and applauded the stand taken by the Democratic leaders of the National House of Representatives, "The Courier' is not prepared to approve the extreme course of the Democratic leaders of the State Senate. rom The Buffalo Conrier (Dem.)

SEND BACK THE TROPHIES TO MEXICO. From The Rochester Post Express

If by returning them we would cement the growing friendship between Mexico and the United States, by all means let the trophies be sent back with messages of good will to the Southern Republic. MR. WATTERSON TOO HONEST TO SUIT.

The only trouble about making Watterson the candidate is the necessity it would bring to the Democratic party of being honest in one campaign about its platform. The father of the Star-eyed Goddess would stand on a platform declaring that Democracy and free trade were synonymous terms, or he would have no platform but his own "Courier-Journal." From The Chleago Inter-Ocean.

IDIOCY LESS CURABLE THAN THE GRIP. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BRITISH CONTROL OF AMERICAN JOURNALS. From The Washington Post.

American newspapers do not often rush into the position of accusing American representatives of falsehood and dishonor. . . It ("The New York Evening Post") is much more of an English than an American newspaper, and we can without great effort discern the raison d'etre of its solicitude for a consumnation which England is known to seek. A notorious feature of British diplomacy is the control of editogial utterances in foreign countries in which British interests are at stake.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. ED MUND YATES.

HOW THE QUEEN WILL BE LODGED AT COSTS BELLE-PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES-THE

KAISER'S SPLENDID RAILWAY TRAIN-JANUARY AND THE BELGIAN

ROYAL FAMILY-THE DEATHS OF THE FORTNIGHT. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright: 1892; By The Tribune Association.

London, Jan. 18.-The two hotels which have been engaged for the Queen's occupation during her stay at Costabelle are to be ready for Her Majesty on the 15th of March. The Queen will occupy the first floor of the Hotel Costebelle, and the drawing-room, dining-room and large private sitting-room all look to the south, but the bedroom has a northern aspect, in accordance with her own special instructions. The paper is to be taken off the walls of the bedroom. They are to be limewashed in light blue, while the bed and other furniture will be sent from Windsor. Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg are to occupy the second floor of the hotel, where Lady Churchill and Sir Henry Ponsonby and a few personal servants will be accommodated. A writing-room for Sir Henry is to be arranged in immediate proximity to the Queen's own sitting room. Messengers from Lendon are to arrive and depart daily during Her Majesty's visit. There will be sixty persons in the royal party, and several of the suite, as well as the servants, are to stay in Hotel Ermitage.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES AND THE NAVY. The Duke of Clarence's death will probably settle a question which has been much debated of late as to his brother's remaining in the naval service. Under the altered circumstances it is not likely that Prince George will ever go to sea again as an officer on the active list, and perhaps it is hardly to be expected that he should, but he will be a decided loss to the Navy. Directly after the meeting of Parliament, addresses of condolence to the Queen on the death of the Duke of Charence will be moved in both houses; in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury and Lord Kimber ley, and in the Commons by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Glad-

THE KAISER TO VISIT AIX LA CHAPELLE.

The German Emperor has, through Colonel Giese, signified his intention of spending a portion of the summer or early autumn at Aix la Chapelle, and the municipal authorities are already busy with plans for the reception and accommodation of the Court. It is an ill wind that blows not day any good, and the discovery that sulphur baths are invaluable both as a preventive of influenza and during convalescence has given "Charlemagne City" a prosperous winter season. AN IMPERIAL RAILWAY TRAIN.

The Imperial train which has just been completed for the German Emperor and sent to Potsdam for appaval has cost the Prussian exchequer nearly 4,000,-000 marks and has occupied more than three years in construction. Its eleven carriages, cornected by cor-ridors, include a study hung with real Gobelin tapestry from Charlottenberg, a salon uphoistered in white satin, a nursery, a reception-room adorned with marble statuary, an oak dining-room, a kitchen and bedrooms for several guests. There is nothing like is in the world, and a great many of the details have been planned by the Emperor himself. AN UNLUCKY MONTH FOR THE BELGIAN RULER.

The King of the Belgians is extremely anxious to attend the Duke of Clarence's funeral in person, but the Queen's strong opposition to his undertaking the journey during an unlucky month prevailed and it was erranged that he should be represented by his son-inlaw, Prince Philip of Coburg. Since the tragic death of Archduke Rudolf only one state ball has ever taken piace at the Belgian Court and the month of January is always regarded with the most gloomy anticipation by the Queen of the Eelgians, who believes it will inevitably bring some misfortune or prove fatal to some member of the royal family. Her own son, the Duke of Brabant; his consin, Prince Baldwin, and Archduke Rudolf, all died in January, and now Leopold loses in January another near relative in his sin, the Duke of Clarence. On account of this fixed idea, the King and Queen never travel or make a y plans in January, and it was only on Wednesday that they finally decided to join the King and Queen of Whitemburg in Flushing next month and thence to proceed to England for the Royal wedding. Within twenty-four hours they received a telegram from the Prince of Wales announcing his son's death

THE NECROLOGY OF A FORTNIGHT. The first two weeks of 1892 will be remembered in

history as a fatal fortnight. The long obituary of last year sinks into insignificance when compared with the death record of the last fourteen days. England has lost the Duke of Clarence, next heir but one to the throne; Egypt, the Khedive. The names of Lords Lichfield, Charlemont, Abinger and Dillon, as well as those of Downger Lady Bath, Ladles Harlech, Sandhurst and Frances Gordon; Messrs, Et F. Kenyon and R. Daly may already be erased from the brand-new edi-tions of the peeruge. The Roman Church mourns for Cardinals Manning and Simeoni and the Archbishops of Genoa and Cambrai. The English Bishops Philpott and Reeves of Down are no more. Science and literature are deprived of the services of Emile de Laveleye, Sir George Airy, Sir James Redhouse, M Quatrefages de Breau, the great naturalist, and Dr. Motecot, whose diploma dated from the First Empire. John D. Watson has painted his last figure. Society will miss Sir William Cope. Mr. Whitley, M. P., may be looked for in vain at the opening of Parliament, and no future Army list will contain the names of General Sir George Maxwell, Colonel Hyde Villiers of Colonel Sir Spencer Clifford. The world of music loses Joseph Blaes, reformer of the clarinet, and Henry Dorn, of Berlin, who was an infant prodigy when Waterloo was fought, and Chollet, doyen of French singers, born in 1708 and debutant in 1818. BISHOP WILBERFORCE'S LOSS OF ROYAL FAVOR.

several times referred in his diary was originally due to his conduct during the bitter controversy which arose out of Dr. Hampden's appointment to the See of Hereford. This, however, was a mere passing cloud, for really the secession of the Bishop's brother-in-law Archbishop Manning, to the Roman Catholic Church and the passage at arms between Wilberforce and Prince Albert which arose out of that event was wha sent the former into quasi disgrace for a number of years and undoubtedly lost him the See of London when Lishop Bloomfield resigned in 1856. The secession of Exuning took the Court more by surprise because during the period of Wilberforce's favor he had been untiring in his efforts to procure a bishopric for his brother-in-law. Shortly after that event had been formally announced Wilber force went to a levee, where Prince Albert took him aside and reproached him for having certified Manning to be a sound Anglican divine when he was so carnestly recommending him for a bishopric. The bishop retorted: "Sir, I can assure you, if my brotherin-law had been made a bishop, he never would have become a Roman Catholic." This reply gave great some years afterward a quasi-reconciliation was brought about through the good offices of Lord Aberdeen and the Queen, who was anxious to make Wilberforce Archbishop of York in 1362, and suggested his trans-

The loss of Royal favor to which Bishop Wilberforce

MR. GLADSTONE URGED TO STAY ABROAD. Mr. Gladstone's friends are privately urging him

to remain abroad till the present epidemic passes away. They much fear that a second attack of influence

CONVERTS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH. A fortnight ago I referred to the reception into the Roman Catholic Church of Lady Somers. of another convert, Lady sherborne, who was received

at the Oratory a short time ago by Father Godolphin Osborne. FLAMES IN A FINE HOUSE. St. Anne's, Lord Ardilaun's fine house near Clontart,

had a narrow escape the other day from total destruc tion, but the fire, which broke out in the billiard-room, was fortunately discovered in time, and beyond the burning of some coatly furniture and a few pictures and objets d'art no irreparable harm was done. The marble hall and staircase reniain intact.

NEW CAVALRY BARRACKS AT BELFAST. A site for the new cavalry barrycks at Belfast is being fully decided upon. The War Office is desirous

of having them completed with all possible dispatch. The Bishop of London's palace, about three miles from the city, is the spot selected, and the barracks are to be sufficiently commodious to accommodate a full regi-PROFITED BY HIS KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN.

Not long ago the India Office wisely passed an order whereby officers in the Indian Army who were pr qualified will receive special facilities for the sta the Russian language in Russian territory. Already an officer in the 3d Madrae Light Infastry, Lieutenan Peach, has proved how valuable knowledge of may prove. He was one of the first to que